

LARGE DEPARTMENT
BYRON GIVES THE FOLLOWING
definition of the ad man, a suggestion on
his qualifications, with a list of advice ap-
plied, viz.: Three parts common sense,
three parts horse sense and three parts
literary sense. When you find such a
man, employ him on the spot—take a
lease if you can. Go further. If the said
ad man won't come for five dollars per
month, a point and pay him six. He's
valuable—be necessary.

The Salt Lake Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE HAS MORE PAGES,
MORE NEWS, IS BETTER EDITED,
is more reliable, and carries more ad-
vantage than any other paper between
Denver and San Francisco. It is the
real estate and department store de-
pendence—in short, the acknowledged
standard. Consequently, it is read by
more people, and its readers have more
money to spend than those of any other
paper in Utah.

VICTORY OF MOOD TURKS SWEEPING AND COMPLETE

Constitutional Forces in Control of Con- stantinople; Sultan is Virtually a Prisoner in the Yildiz Palace.

WHAT RULER'S FATE WILL BE IS PROBLEM NOT YET DECIDED

Attack of the Investing Army Results in Fierce Conflict, Attended By Heavy Loss of Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—The constitutional forces are in complete control of the capital tonight. The sultan is practically a prisoner in the Yildiz palace. His formal submission has not yet been given, but he and the troops with him are at the mercy of the army of occupation.

Mahmoud Scheffer Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the invading forces, desires to finish the work without further bloodshed. He is in negotiation with the sultan's representatives and has extended the period of grace within which the sultan must make his final decision. The Yildiz kiosk may be pushed during the night, for some 5000 infantry are disposed within a mile and a half of the palace. What disposition will be made of the ruler of the empire when he is in the hands of the constitutionalists is unknown to the masses, although the opinion is held in authoritative quarters that he will continue as the nominal constitutional executive, largely responsible to the cabinet, who in turn will be responsible to parliament.

Situation Still Tense.
Complete tranquillity prevails in the city at present, but anxious looks are cast in the direction of the Yildiz, the refusal of part of its garrison to submit being the serious feature of the situation. General Scheffer is concentrating large forces near this point. Troops have been pouring in since noon and several batteries have been planted in the neighboring heights, but it is feared that the task of capturing this well-guarded stronghold may be extremely difficult, owing to its excellent defensive position and the thorough preparedness of the garrison.

The other positions already captured by the investing army were not recovered by the sultan's forces, which gave the assailants an immense advantage since they were able to shell the barracks without reply from artillery. The Yildiz garrison not only possesses artillery, but it is believed that the neighborhood is mined. Apparently General Scheffer and the other leaders of the constitutional troops are anxious to avoid further bloodshed, hence their desire to give the sultan his advisers ample time for consideration.

Attack on the City.
The sending forward of the advance posts of the Saloniki army yesterday afternoon to within two and one-half miles of the palace foreshadowed the attack on the city that began at 3 o'clock this morning. The bridges had been picked and small parties of cavalry reconnoitered the ground. After a short firing, just before dawn, a striking advance was made in the south-west part of Pera. The attacking forces moved out in a long line and made an assault on the Matelka and Tasch Kischla barracks, south of the palace, where they met with a stubborn resistance.

The invaders continued to advance in three columns with the utmost precision and occupied all points of vantage. The volunteers from Glyevski received their baptism of fire in a sudden attack on the artillerymen in the Tasch barracks, but they were only supplied with rifles. Mukhtar Bey, commander of the Saloniki forces, fell dead, and many were killed or wounded on the first day.

Fierce Resistance Offered.
Almost immediately the loyal soldiers in the Tasch Kischla barracks, on the opposite hill, opened a deadly fire, but, notwithstanding that many of them fell, the Saloniki troops did not hesitate in their advance, but moved slowly and cautiously, bringing up their machine guns, which eventually resulted in silencing the garrison. There were heavy losses on both sides. While this attack was proceeding, another corps of Saloniki infantry encountered a sudden attack from the artillerymen in the Tasch barracks, but they were only supplied with rifles. Mukhtar Bey, commander of the Saloniki forces, fell dead, and many were killed or wounded on the first day.

Many Battle Witnesses.
There was stiff fighting at the Iplik Hanch barracks, where the mutinous artillerymen who recently arrived from Tebratja, were quartered. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack on the city was the great number of people of all nationalities, including many Europeans, who thronged the streets immediately outside the battle zone. Everybody showed that confidence had been inspired by the discipline and friendly courtesy of the invading troops, particularly the gentlemen of Saloniki.

The number of casualties probably will never be known, but it is estimated far into the thousands. Around the city, the fighting was not over.

Some Americans Wounded.
Several Americans were wounded during the fighting, including Frederick Moore and Harry G. Dwight, both correspondents, and Alexander A. Guandolo, the first draftsman of the American embassy. Moore's wife, who is an English woman, is caring for him at the French hospital.

Rifat Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, inquired personally of Ambassador Leishman regarding Moore's condition, and expressed regret that an American should have been injured.

Moore was wounded while watching the operations through a field glass. By his side stood a Greek taking photographs. The two men probably attracted the attention of the Turkish marksmen. The bullet that passed through Moore's neck killed a native behind him.

Dwight, who is a magazine writer, was under fire for some time. He was Continued on Page Two.



Showing the Approximate Location of the Salt Lake Mossback Amongst the "Fireworks"

NUMBER OF VICTIMS MAY REACH 30,000

Horrors of Massacre in Asiatic Turkey Growing as Awful De- tails are Revealed.

BEIRUT, Asiatic Turkey, April 24.—A conservative estimate now places the number of killed in the Armenian massacres in Adana Villayet at from 20,000 to 30,000. At the town of Adana more than 100 girls are missing. It is known that twenty-one native pastors have been killed. Fears are entertained that other American missionaries than those whose deaths have been reported have been murdered.

There are 15,000 refugees in Adana and Tarsus and 5000 at Mersina. Marsh and Ajintavi are quiet, but conditions at Hadjin are becoming critical. A messenger dispatched for relief by Miss Lambert, the American missionary who two days ago sent an appeal to Constantinople, has been killed in the streets. A second messenger, a soldier, who was shot at, has given a summary of the safety of the Americans. Conditions at Alexandretta are unchanged. Beilan and Doryle are holding out. An appeal for help has been issued from Latskia, as the mob is near that city and American property is threatened. Antioch is quiet, there being no Armenians left in that town. No disturbances have occurred in Beirut tonight.

Two Sides to Question.
Modern political ideas supported by an army of 30,000 men, the European provinces are opposed to his ruling, but the Asiatic provinces, backward and confirmed in the Musselman faith, remain yet to be reckoned with. Even European Turkey has only a thin veneer of education and culture, and it is believed that the old order is likely to have another chance before many months. For the present, the Constitutionalists have won a clever victory, everything having been carried out so that in this city of nearly 1,500,000 people order was maintained, while the most severe engagements were being fought in certain sections. Noncombatants were secure.

Fierce Resistance Offered.
It is intended to clear Constantinople of the entire old garrison, the majority of whom will be sent to Saloniki. Scheffer Pasha came into the capital at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He visited all the constitutional outposts and forces in the city, and was acclaimed and cheered wherever he went.

Some Americans Wounded.
Several Americans were wounded during the fighting, including Frederick Moore and Harry G. Dwight, both correspondents, and Alexander A. Guandolo, the first draftsman of the American embassy. Moore's wife, who is an English woman, is caring for him at the French hospital.

White Wife of Chinese Given Long Sentence.
NEW YORK, April 24.—Emma Choo, white wife of a Chinaman, must serve not less than seven nor more than ten years in prison at Auburn for luring young girls to New York's Chinatown. She was sentenced yesterday by Judge O'Sullivan in general sessions, after having been convicted with Chin Sing, a waiter, of abducting a 16-year-old child, but she was later taken home by her parents. Her erstwhile Chinese husband must serve not less than two years and six months nor more than five years in Sing Sing.

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FOUR LOSE LIVES IN TOPEKA HOTEL FIRE

Victims Smothered to Death by Smoke; Others Are Se- riously Injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—Four persons lost their lives and five others were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Central hotel here early today. The hotel, which was a two-story brick structure, was situated on Kansas avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the business district.

The Dead.
JOHN E. ERICKSON, Clay Center, Kan., former county clerk.
BENJAMIN SIPPY, Belle Plaine, Kan., student at Kansas university.
WALTER SIPPY, Topeka, chemist for Santa Fe railway.
L. R. STRATTON, Polk county, Mo., dishwasher in hotel.

The Injured.
F. L. Campbell, proprietor of the hotel, burned and overcome by smoke, serious.
A woman guest, name unknown; serious.
George Goodrich, a fire lieutenant; severely burned.
W. B. Brown, Kansas City, traveling salesman; hurt jumping from window.
Miss Nina Ross, Topeka, hands burned; suffered from inhaling smoke.

The fire started at 4 o'clock, evidently from crossed electric wires on a small balcony in the dining room on the first floor. The flames spread rapidly and the rooms on the second floor were soon filled with smoke. When the firemen arrived it was impossible to save the building and they devoted their attention primarily to protecting surrounding property.

Three of those who lost their lives were smothered to death in their rooms apparently having made no attempt to reach the hallway. A fourth had escaped from his room and made his way down the hallway but was unable to get further than the stair landing, where his charred body was found.

Today's fire was the second serious hotel fire in Topeka within three months. On January 14, the Cleveland, a famous stopping place for politicians, was destroyed. Isaac Lambert of Emporia, Kan., a well known railway attorney and politician, lost his life, and twenty persons were injured.

TAFT AGAIN VICTOR IN GAME OF GOLF

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President Taft was once more a victor at golf at the finish of an exciting game on the Chevy Chase links this afternoon. A foursome was played, in which the president and Vice President Sherman opposed General Clarence R. Edwards and Captain Archibald Butt.

The president played a faultless game and led the three other players in individual scores throughout the match. In the first half of play the army officers were one up, but on the return they were outclassed and at the seventh hole the scores revealed that the president and vice president were winners, 2 up and 1 to play. Today's match was to play off the rubber, each side having won a game in previous matches.

Scott Declines Position.
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Harvey W. Scott of Portland, Or., who was tendered the ambassadorship to Mexico, today declined that office. The declination is made in a letter received by President Taft today.

BRANDENBERG SAYS HE IS A "DREYFUS"

Novelist and Magazine Writer Talks Freely After Arrest in San Francisco.

HAD SPENT SOME TIME IN SALT LAKE AND OGDEN

Had Thrilling Experiences in Dodging the Police Since He Left New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Broughton Brandenburg, novelist and magazine writer, who was arrested here last night as a fugitive from justice in New York on a charge of grand larceny in connection with a political article claimed to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland, declares that he is the "Dreyfus of America" and has been made the "scapegoat of politics."

Shortly before the election last year he sold the Cleveland article to the New York Times, which published it after F. S. Hastings, Cleveland's executor, had pronounced the signature genuine. Later Hastings declared the letter was a forgery and Brandenburg was indicted on two counts, one for forgery and one for larceny. The forgery charge was dropped and Brandenburg was released on \$1000 bail to appear February 1 for trial on the other charge. He failed to appear when the case was called and the police of the entire country have been searching for him ever since.

With the writer when he was arrested at a local hotel was his small stepson, James Cabanne of St. Louis.

Under Assumed Name.
Brandenburg had registered as D. W. L. Leonard of London, and after having been taken into custody explained that this was a family name, under which he had been traveling for several months all over the United States.

He claims that he has been working on a great industrial scheme and that had he not been interfered with here he would have realized \$50,000 within the next year and returned to New York to face his accusers.

The police have been closely on his trail for several days and the arrest was accomplished through a description sent broadcast, including the alias under which he had been traveling. When he was inquired for a telegram for "Leonard" at his hotel, the clerk remembered the police warning and telephoned for an officer.

Brandenburg left Ogden Wednesday. On the train he learned that his stepson, with whom his son had struck up an acquaintance were traveling alone to their mother in this city and undertook to see them safely delivered. To the mother of these children, Mrs. Hose, Elizabeth, a stout, heavy-set woman, he said he was in the city until his affairs are straightened out.

Denies "Faking" Letter.
Discussing the allegation that he "faked" the Cleveland article, which criticized W. J. Bryan and lauded President Taft, he said:

"The fact that the sentiments expressed in those of Mr. Cleveland have been proved by private correspondence which the former president had with other friends. He often wrote for pay while he was president of the advisory board of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and it was in his office that I met him and talked about the articles. It was there also that I received the article from him."

"I have committed no crime except in the eyes of those who I think tried to put me in the Los Angeles jail. I am a party. Does any one really believe that I would take a chance of being disgraced for the \$500 I received for the article I sold to the Times? Powerful influences sought my conviction because of the effect the paper had on the campaign. The Democratic central committee commenced the campaign and then two big newspapers got into the fight against me."

"My sole aim since I left New York city January 31 has been to earn enough money to enable me to fight for vindication. I have wandered all over the country, visiting small towns, writing newspaper and magazine articles, have been in danger constantly, being discovered and have had many narrow escapes."

Prepared to Fight Case.
Brandenburg announces that he will have the best counsel in the city to advise him, as influential friends already have assured him of their assistance.

His first stop after he left New York on January 31 was at Hastings, Del.; then he visited a number of smaller towns in the same state, working on his "industrial scheme."

April 7 he returned to New York, where he remained three days, then visited Buffalo, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, St. Louis, Chicago, Lincoln, Neb.; Denver, Salt Lake City and Ogden, in most of which cities he stopped for short periods to do some work.

Regarding his experiences while trying to dodge the police during the past three months, Brandenburg related a thrilling tale today.

He told how at Harrington, Del., posing as Dr. Carl Rheider, a German automobile agent, and also as a physician, to account for his intelligence and education, he became popular in society and how in Bridgeville, a little town nearby, he managed a pool room of which the town was very proud and in which he became involved in a shooting affair which led to a feud. He described narrow escapes from arrest in New York and elsewhere and how, later, he kidnapped his small stepson, James Cabanne, from the child's grandmother's home in St. Louis, and spirited the little one away in a wicker basket.

Many Times Arrested.
"I have been arrested so many times during the last three months," said Brandenburg in the city prison this morning, "so that this is rather a familiar situation. I have gotten used to those things—pointing to the iron bars."

Continued on Page Two.

LETTER TO TAFT IS BEARING FRUIT

Charge of Railroad Freight Dis- crimination in Utah Hav- ing Its Effect.

HARRIMAN'S MEN TRYING TO CALL OFF SHIPPERS

Urging Them to Wait Awhile, Adding That Everything Will Be Fixed.

The vigorous letter of protest recently transmitted to President Taft, through Utah's representatives in congress, against the rank discrimination against Salt Lake City, Ogden and Provo on the part of the railroads in the matter of freight rates, already has begun to bear fruit.

The protest to President Taft, it will be remembered, charged discrimination against a number of roads, but the Harriman lines were most conspicuous, because of their eastern and western connections. Upon the receipt of the protest the president announced at once that he would look carefully into the matter, and that the railroads feel assured that the chief executive will keep his word as evidenced by the fact that representatives of Mr. Harriman in Salt Lake are now trying to call off big shippers.

It is stated upon the best authority that Harriman representatives called upon several of the largest shippers in this city Saturday, and urged them to "hold off" for a time upon the matter of negotiating the freight rate question, adding that the company now was considering the matter of a new schedule, and that everything would come out satisfactorily to the shippers in good time.

Big Undertaking.
"You see," one of the representatives is quoted as saying, "this is an immense undertaking, and it will take time to look into schedules and rearrange them, but you may rest assured that we are doing our utmost, and that the matter will be arranged at the earliest possible date."

"But how long will it take?" asked one big shipper, who has become weary of being trimmed.

"Oh, about six months, I should judge," the Harriman representative replied.

"And what are we going to do in the meantime?" the shipper queried.

The reply to this question upon the part of the railroad representative was not recorded.

There is but little question that the Salt Lake representatives are acting under instructions directed from the headquarters of the Harriman roads in Chicago, and the Utah shippers are highly elated over the fact that Mr. Harriman finally has taken cognizance of the fact that the fight for a square deal, taken up by the Utah shippers, is no soft glove affair, but a contest to the finish.

DISHWASHER INHERITS TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 24.—From dishwashing to comparative wealth, is the jump Oscar Stein, heir to \$10,000 in Milwaukee, has made. He did not know of his good luck last night, for his friends in the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., through whom the young man was located, after a world-wide search, have not seen him for several days.

There are two other heirs to the estate left Stein by his mother. One is his halfbrother, Dr. Edward Selinger, now serving time in the Wisconsin state prison for manslaughter, and the other is Stein's father, his mother's second husband. Both of these have been disinherited.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—The estate of Mrs. Wilhelmine Stein, which is being probated here, and of which Oscar Stein, now in Los Angeles, is an heir, is estimated at only \$10,000. The will cut Dr. Schmittler, a halfbrother of Stein, off with \$5, Dr. Schmittler, now a convict, is contesting the will.

PROTEST AGAINST DUTY ON HIDES AND LEATHER

CHICAGO, April 24.—Resolutions protesting against a duty on hides and leather were adopted today at a meeting of the hide and leather manufacturers of the middle west here today. A committee was selected to go to Washington and to the president and members of congress the dangers of placing a duty on hides. The leather men also endorsed a letter written by a representative of a St. Louis shoe firm to Senator Dooliver, directed to correct an alleged impression of the Iowa senator that the movement to abolish the duty on hides emanated from an eastern shoe firm.

"We of the west," reads the letter, "have been working hard in conjunction with eastern manufacturers of boots and shoes for the abolition of the 15 per cent duty on hides."

PROMINENT CITIZEN OF LOS ANGELES SUMMONED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 24.—George Mason, a prominent business man of this city and former police commissioner, died suddenly of heart disease, this afternoon while making an address before the Pioneer Chautauque members of New York, who were holding a reunion in East Lake park. He came to California twenty years ago. He was a banker in Pierre, S. D., before coming here, and later engaged in the lumber business in Oregon. At the time of his death he was president of the Central National bank in this city. He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.